[Continued from 1st Page. sissippi ever refuse to acknowledge as a debt more than one class of bonds-those of the Union State

"To show how absurd the accusation is," couretired place in the State, and was wholly unknown, except as remembered in the neighborhood where I had been raised. A the time when the Union Bank bonds of Mississippi were issued, sold and repudiated-as I believe justly, because their issue was in violation of the State Constitution-I endeavored to have them paid by voluntary contributions; and subsequently I sent agents to England to negotiate for this purpose."

Recurring then to the subject of optics and diseases of the eye-which appeared a favorite with of belladonna on the iris and crystalline lens; stating that, though a valuable remedy when only used as such, it tended to coagulate and produce cataract in the latter when used in excess-as witamongst the ladies of Italy and Spain, where the article was much used as a toilet adjunct. He spoke of the beautiful provisions of nature for the protection of this organ, illustrating by the third transparent eyelid or membrane which all diving birds drop over the eye when darting swiftly through the air or water, thus protecting the delicate organ from being hurt, while allowing a sufficiency of light to guide them. He could not believe that any living thing as a class were deprived of the joy of sun-light; and while the microscope had thus far found no organs that we could recognize as of sight in many classes of living thingsshell-fish, worms, and so forth-he believed that they must in some manner be impressible with the alternations of light and darkness. It had so long appeared a question with him whether his own eyesight could be saved, that he had given and he quoted from Milton with great pathos several passages on the subject:

Oh dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon; Irrevocably dark! total eclipse without the hope of day.

Nor to these idle orbs doth sight appear Of sun, or moon, or stars, throughout the year, Of man, or woman. Yet I argue not Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer

Mentioned that I had been at the siege of Puof the actual situation at the time of the surrender of Col. Olmstead, of the Second Georgia Volunteers, whom he appeared at first inclined to blame, as guilty of a premature capitulation. Afvantages to compensate its loss, the up-river batteries of our forces making it certain that Tatnot retreated when they did, our gunboats, runthan sufficient to overpower the garrisons. The mistake was, that powerful works had not been erected in the rear of the islands, to cover the ferries, and thus secure uninterrupted communicato in the first instance, there would have been no excuse for the abandonment of the powerful works designed to protect Port Royal-at least none unless preceded by a more protracted resistance.

which we had been speaking. Was a follower and admirer of the sport, but more in theory than practice. His life has been too busy for the past thors; and one of the counts he had against Benjamin Franklin, was the latter's fierce attack on the gentle fisherman. Indeed, Franklin had said many things not of benefit to mankind.

as regards their future, he saw no reason why they must die out, unless remaining idle. If herded together in idleness and filth, as in the villages licentiousness and drunkenness would make short work of them. Wherever so herded they had died off like sheep with the murrain. But remaining on the plantations, as heretofore, and are called upon to ratify. employed for wages they were a docile and procreative people, altogether differing from the Indians, and not likely to die out like the latter .-Their labor was needed; and though they could not multiply so fast in freedom as under their gument for their dying out.

In ten years, or perhaps less, the South will have recovered the pecuniary losses of the war .-It has had little capital in manufactures. Its captheir labor has to be paid for. Before the war there had been 4,000,000 negroes, average value five hundred dollars each, or total value two thouthe negro's labor in excess of his cost for food, clothing and medicines. Still their labor remains; and with this, and such European labor as will be be long in restoring material prosperity.

In his freedom, if capable of being made to labor at all, the negro will not average more than six bales a year; but as the price of cotton has and will operate as they were intended, for the dis- inquiries about those who fell at Gettysburg, will even this will yield an enormous profit. Six bales, people, throwing the State Governments and Fed- by addressing Dr. O'Neal, and will be secure from of four hundred pounds each, will be worth six hundred dollars at twenty-five cents per pound, while the cost of this species of labor will be about that class of our population who were lately our one hundred and fifty dollars a year per hand and slaves, or worse, with those who have been and now struction the graves of the Confederate dead during found -a profit of certainly not less than three are our avowed or secret enemies. Should this the war, we take the liberty of making an extract hundred dollars a year on each black laborer em-

working it themselves; or sell portions of it with which they will be prohibited from all participal sprig of cassia here and there, and had the finger working it themselves; or sell portions of it with the same object, not materially decreasing their own possions. When the country is quiet and the country is quiet and the special order for 9½ o'c.ock to-morrow.

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On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the yeas and nays were ordered. The question recurring the ordinance in relation to Railroad and Express companies was made the special order for 9½ o'c.ock to-morrow. own possions. When the country is quiet and the profits of the crop come to be known there will complied with all of its provisions, and with having Confederate sympathies. But this was in The Convention proceeded to consider the An ordinance authorizing the President of the to California on the discovery of gold. Men will not stay in the mountains of Vermont and New selves, in view of the consideration at stake, this dropped by persons of intense Union sentiments." a hundred acres, only yielding them some few tation to a Radical Congress, is enough to warn all courage that will make him respected and honhundreds a year profit for incessant toil, when the conservative Legislatures of the danger of its ac- ored at home, but speaks of a goodness of heart rich lands of the South, under skies as warm and blue as those of Italy, and with an atmosphere as ceptance. from a dollar and a half to three dollars per acre. moment that the great body of the Northern peo- protected, and he deserves the thanks of an honor-The water power of the South will be brought in- ple entertained the feelings towards the South to use by the new immigration, and manufactures will spring up in all directions, giving abundant manifested in the report and the amendment, so employment to all classes. The happy agricultural universally voted for by their representatives in state of the South will become a tradition; and Congress, we would despair of ever beholding the with New England wealth, New England's grasping avarice and evil passions will be brought

had fled or been dragged away from their old homes in great numbers; but much less than a million, he thought, would cover their casualties. Depraved white men occasionally had children by black women; but it was comparatively rare for mulattoes to have large or healthy families; and quadroons, though extremely amorous, rarely had children at all. There could be no danger that Southern white women of the poorer class, though left greatly in excess of the white male population by the war, would either cohabit with or marry negroes. Public sentiment on the point is so strong groes. Public sentiment on the point is so strong they dare not do it; nor had they any inclination. It would be regarded South as crimes against native of the feet of the Southern people. Never once reaching to the Accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Merrick, the Rev. Thos. A. Morris and Geo. R. Fairbanks, Esq., one of the Trustees of the University of the South, I visited "University of the Southern people." All the buildings, with the exception of an old beside many other acts of legislation by the present Congress, as founded in partizan bitterness and passed for party success.

Agricultural Matters in New Hanever.

The Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in this county, held their last monthly rounding country, were removed from the iron safe in

ture are regarded in all civilized cummunities. The blacks were a docile, affectionate, and religious people, like cats in their fondness for home. The name of freedom had charms for them; but until educated to be self-supporting, it would be a curse. If herded together in military villages, and fed on rations gratuitously distributed, rum Agriculture. Old fogy ideas and theories of farm- in Excelsis.

ple of the doctrine of repudiation. Nor did Mis- the face of the earth in a few years. With peace enlightened experience and the progress of science. established they would return, in ninety-five cases out of the hundred, to their old plantations, and work for their old masters. Freedom was to them an orgie, of which such as had enjoyed it were who are axious to adopt, and to see adopted, the men and negroes, who were employed in grading at the tinued Mr. Davis, "although so widely believed rapidly sickening. While health lasted, and idle- best plans of farming, and to conform in their that no denial can affect its currency, take the ness was saved its penalty by government support, following facts. I left Mississippi when a boy to they might get along well enough. But when sick, go to college; thence went to West Point; thence starving, and ill-treated, their first wish was a to the army. In 1835 I resigned, settled in a very longing to be back with their old masters, and re- ted by the result of the war. domiciled on their old plantations. Of this, even during the war, and a penalty of returning to slavery, he had seen many instances-enough to couvince him that, with freedom assured, or rather its evils to them in their unprepared state better understood-the great majority of the blacks

would flock back cagerly. Mr. Davis said he had heard my little daughter had undertaken to be his housekeeper, and sent over his meals. He knew the kind hand of wo- ing farming as profitable as it can be made in any man was always tenderest in the greatest grief.him-Mr. Davis descanted on the curious effects It only needed they should see misery to wish and labor for its relief, unless some great moral turpitude repelled. He begged me to carry the assurance of his gratitude, and hoped—if he might never sider what a good market Wilmington always presee her himself—that his children would some day ness the number of cases of this kind of injury have an opportunity to thank the young lady who had been so kind to their father. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 22, 1866.

Reconstruction.

We have refrained thus far from any discussion in the final report of the Reconstruction Commitgress by the required majority. We regarded such discussion as useless and possibly hurtful. It has, this subject much attention-or rather reflection; however, been discussed at length by many of our State and other Southern exchanges. That it would pass Congress whenever it was reported, we were confident, but we felt that all we could do was to refuse to accept the terms of degradation offered to us, if it caused the failure of the political reconstruction of the government for aye. North Carolina and her Southern sisters may as are, or even revert back to the Provisional Govonly shorn of their strength, but through a surrender of their honor and manhood.

touching the reconstruction of the government.

The amendment provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, of all colors, tion with the mainland. Had this been attended (except Indians, not taxed), are citizens thereof, To change the subject, he returned to fishing of cording to the restrictions which the States may terday extracted the names of those from our thirty years to allow his indulging even his most taken an oath to support the Constitution of the of July 3d, 1863, upon the heights of Gettysburg, cherished inclinations, except at rare intervals. - United States in a civil or military capacity, and from which he suffered a long and tedious confine-Izaak Walton had been one of his favorite au- who afterwards gave aid and encouragement to the ment in Northern hospitals and in the prison on Speaking of the negroes, Mr. Davis remarked, the national debt and soldiers pensions and boun- charge. He informs us that great imposition is established by our military power, the small-pox, shall be everywhere and utterly repudiated. These gallant dead were too sacred to be the objects of

pass with but very few negative votes, and the also pays a liberal contribution to these men. former wholesome restraints, he saw no good ar- their triumph. Even should all the States of the mined to show every mark of respect to their dead ital was in land and negroes. The land remains less been done in Oregon. But to prevent any from destruction and their names from oblivion. productive as ever. The negroes remain, but such contingency, the officious Governor of Penn- The Southern people are particularly under oblisylvania, even before its passage, has opened com- gations to Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, of Gettysburg, munications with the Governors of all the North- who labored until the close of the war in a faithsand millions of dollars. This was all gone, and ern States, asking that they convene their respec- ful and partially successful effort to protect the the interest upon it, which had been the profits of tive Legislatures immediately after the adoption graves of the Confederate dead, not only without by Congress of the amendment, evidently afraid thanks, but at the expense of denunciations and that the decision of the people in the approach- social ostracism. Our friend represents his efforts imported and such Northern labor as must flow ing elections may be adverse to the Radical plan as untiring in finding out, remarking and remod-South, the profits of the Southern staples will not of reconstruction, and that the political status of eling the graves of our dead, and as ready now to many of these bodies may be changed.

eral representation entirely into the control of imposture. The land will not pass to any great extent from latures and they should ratify it, what is gained find in the Richmond Enquirer. He says: "Mine its former proprietors. They will lease it for a thereby? By ratifying it they will voluntarily has been a labor of love, not interest. I have offew years to men with capital, and then resume make it a part and parcel of the Constitution, by ten wandered over the battle ground, planting the be a rush southward from the sterile New England such legislation as Congress shall adopt to give it effect. days of excitement that has now, thank God, passregions and from Europe, only equalled by that Even should the propositions be accepted them- ed away. The tear of sympathy is now often Hampshire cultivating little farms of from fifty to clause, handing over its operation to the interpre- Such conduct as this shows not only a mor-

exhilarating as that of France, are thrown open at We are frank to say, that if we supposed for one of our people, the remains of whose friends he has restoration of the Government. Every feature condemns it as inimical to the true spirit of recon-The estimate that a million negroes have died ciliation and fraternal union. It is intentionally off during the war, he considered excessive. They shamefully offensive to the Southern people and wantonly disrespectful to the President.

We feel confident that it will not move the Presi-As to any general mingling of the races, nature dent one tittle from the path which the Constituhad erected ample barriers against the crime .- tion and his oath have marked out for him, and it Depraved white men occasionally had children by will fall harmless and dispised at the feet of the

The Club numbers only about twelve or fifteen operations to the new order of things, as to laborsaving instruments, and improvements necessita-

Spring Garden and Rocky Point, where the of corn, oats, potatoes, pea nuts, cow peas, root crops generally, and cotton, and the members of the Club are, therefore, stimulated in their laudable efforts by the fine prospects presented of makpart of North Carolina. Add to the fine pasturage of that section, and the excellent opportunities for raising stock of all kinds, and then consents for the sale of whatever surplus the farmer We glean the above from several rumors, which are none to fourteen miles from our city, are unsurpassed. The means of access to market could not be better than are furnished by the railroad and the several navigable streams that run to the very barns

of the farmers. At this meeting several subjects of a practical publish it to-morrow. character, in connection with farming were discussed, such as the best mode of raising turnips, of the amendment to the Constitution contained the question of subsoil plowing, the manner of preparing land for planting corn, &c. Mr. Joel tee, and which has passed both Houses of Con- Hines, admitted to be one of the very best, as he is one of the most successful farmers in the Eastern part of our State, entertained the Club, according to previous request, with some valuable views as to the best mode of raising corn. He thinks, as did others, that success depends more upon preparing the land by early plowing, than is generally admitted. Subjects for discussion at the next meeting were chosen.

well remain in the political uncertainty they now day, the 20th of July next; Colonel E. D. Hall has been invited to address the Club. We hope to see laski, and gave him some particulars explanatory ernment, as to go voluntarily into a compact not other similar Clubs established, as well as County Agricultural Societies.

In this connection it may be stated that a com-The amendment passed Congress by a strict mittee, in behalf of this Club and the public good, ter all, however, he thought the Colonel was ex- party vote, which transfers it from that body to will wait upon the Wilmington and Weldon Rail- their choicest favors, their greatest gratitude, cusable as further holding-out promised no ad- the Legislatures of the several States for their rat- road to urge the importance of an early erection their best honors and prayers, when opportunity ifications. It requires the approval of three- of a warehouse and ticket office at the Rocky Point offers, upon those brave, heroic, living men who render of Port Royal he did not think premature, ment a part and parcel of the supreme law of the urged in vain upon the railroad authorities, to the This principle will be cherished, and hallowed, under the circumstances, because if his people had land. But whether by the Legislatures of all the detriment of the public convenience, especially to and held most sacred in all coming time. States of the Union, or of those only represented the injury of the farmers, and the erection of such Port Royal and St. Helena Islands, would have in Congress, is a question about which the admin- buildings would be every way beneficial to the inmade retreat impossible; while the troops of our istration and Congress differ as widely and radi- terests of the railroad. Let the railroad investi-Sherman expedition, when landed, were more cally as they do in reference to other matters gate properly this matter, and the truth of these statements will be more palpable.

The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.

An esteemed friend has placed us under obligaand of the State in which they live and shall have tions for a copy of the Gettysburg Compiler, conequal protection under the laws; that the basis of taining a list of all the Confederate dead, whose representation in Congress shall be regulated ac- graves still have legible marks, from which we yesseverally impose upon the right of suffrage; that State. Our friend, who fell most severely woundall citizens of the States, who have at any time ed just under the Federal batteries in the charge rebellion, shall be excluded from all Federal and Johnston Island, has just returned from that mem-State offices hereafter, subject to admission by a orable field, having vainly sought the body of a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress; that fellow officer who was instantly killed in the same ties shall be held inviolate, and that all debts of being practiced upon the affections of Southern the rebellion, and all claims for losses of slaves people. One would suppose that the bodies of the propositions we think contain all the points of the fraudulent traffic, but we are informed that there proposed amendment, and which the Legislatures exists hyenas who palm off bodies selected and marked to fill orders received or expected. This If the amendment is to be submitted only to imposition is not practised upon Southern people those States now represented in Congress, it will alone, but the sympathy and affection of the North

Brownlow Legislature of Tennessee, will swell | Since the people of both sections have deter-Union be permitted to vote the result will be very around every battle field, some noble men doubtful, unless the complexion of some of the without reward, have with labor and expense, done Northern Legislatures is changed, as has doubt- much to rescue the graves of the fallen heroes assist those who desire to seek the bodies of lost The propositions in the amendment are simple, relatives and friends. Persons who desire to make more than doubled, and is not likely to recede, franchisement of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our learn all that is positively known concerning them

> In reference to his efforts to secure from deamendment be submitted to the Southern Legis- from a letter of Dr. O'Neill to a friend, which we that will link his name with the prayers of many able but unfortunate people whose heroic dead he addressed the Convention in favor of abolishing has respected.

The University of the South. It will be remembered that the pet project of the late Bishop Polk was the establishment of a great Southern University, under the patronage fication. Rejected. and in the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The institution was designed to be what Oxford is to the Anglican Church, and the Sorbone to the French. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, thus describes a recent visit he made to its site on Sewell Mountain:

dirt, and venereal diseases would devour them off ing are discarded, except as they are sustained by DIFFICULTY BETWEEN A PARTY OF WHITE MEN AND NEculty which occurred about three miles above the head of eral Assembly. members—gentlemen of standing and character, that road on Thursday night last between a party of white

> It appears that both parties were employed by the same contractor, and were ever involved in some dispute. On the night above mentioned, one of the negroes grossly insulted one of the party of white men, whereupon the latter struck him to the ground with a spade. Several other members reside, are lands celebrated for their negroes came to the relief of their comrade, and in a very great fertility, and are well adapted to the culture short time both parties were engaged in a general row. The white men far outnumbering the negroes, soon overpowered them, but not before two of the negroes were

killed outright. Several on both sides were severely in-The white men were Irishmen, and were noted for their

charged soldiers, and were ever ready to engage in any outbreak with their white fellow-laborers. The assault of the white man upon the negro at the commencement of the row, is said to have been perfectly

industry and orderly behavior. The negroes were dis-

has, and the inducements held out for farming in the most explicit and clear in their statement. We will that rich section of our county, only about twelve no doubt soon be enabled to lay before our readers a more plain and deffinite account of the whole transaction. Daily Journal, 23d inst.

The Stay Law.

It will be seen that the Convention passed the Stay Law on Thursday. We hope to be able to

For the Journal.

The Next Legislature. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Your recent article on the subject of representatives from New Hanover to the next Legislature has not attracted that attention it deserves. There seems to be a strange indifference in this county to the subject. Candidates are already out in many counties for the Legislature, but in New Hanover no interest whatever is manifested-important though this a later month, of course there will be more time-The next meeting will be held at the residence but, as things exist, something ought to be done of the President, Col. Will. S. Larkins, on Fri- to get out a good ticket-men of ability, judgment, good habits, devotion to duty, and of a good war record. Let those men be rewarded and honored who did their duty in the late strug-

gle-who were not alone war men, but fighting men. There is a deep feeling in the county on this feature of the subject, and the people of New Hanover, while loyal to the only remaining gov- dains that bills appropriating public money and ernment now on hand, will never cease to bestow periled "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred teries of our forces making it certain that Tatnall's fleet could render no assistance. The surfourths of said Legislatures to make this amendlong time been honor" in behalf of Southern independence.—
The surlong time been honor in behalf of Southern independence.—
The surlong time been honor in behalf of Southern independence.—
The surlong time been honor in behalf of Southern independence.—
The surlong time been honor in behalf of Southern independence.—
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The surlong time behalf of Southern independence in be

There is a young gentleman of talent and character in Upper Black River District who would make a good representative for New Hanover in the next Legislature. He is recommended to the people now for the position. Of firm habits, and correct principles; he is educated, and has that industry and business turn of mind that would make him an efficient representative. It is not known that he would consent to run, but he would run well in the country, if he consents, and his name is now recommended to the favorable consideration of the people of the county. This gentleman is Solomon J. Faison. His character and M. qualifications challenge criticism, the more so because his modesty and retiring disposition conceal merits and worth that should be known, and would be known if a member of the Legislature. This communication emanates from many

COUNTRY CITIZENS. June 21st, 1866.

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.]

TUESDAY, June 19, 1866. The resolution of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, to limit debate, restricting members (on the reading of ordinances) to one speech of five minutes, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution to have the Capitol lighted with gas was discussed and adopted. An ordinance to authorize an exchange of State onds for certain causes, was put on its third read-

A substitute reported from the select Committee to which the ordinance was referred, was read. and pending amendments thereto, the hour arrived for taking up the special order, viz: "An ordinance to provide a circulating medium," on

its second reading. Mr. Logan addressed the Convention in sup- en out.

port of the measure. Mr. Foy offered a substitute for the ordinance, proposing to relieve the people by allowing losses

substitute by adding a proviso that its provisions House. shall not extend to original secessionists.

Mr. Warren opposed the ordinance, as it was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, replied defending the on Friday next.

ordinance. He cited the previous issues of State notes as a circulating medium to rebut the allegation that the ordinance was unconstitutional, and urged that "the Stay Law," that everybody fa- the State for bonds issued before the year 1861, vored, was much more open to this objection than the ordinance under consideration. Mr. Warren moved to lay the ordinance on the

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion prevailed-ayes 50, nays 45. Mr. McGehee introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to the registered bonds of the State—the the passage of the ordinance. date of their issue—their amount, the purposes for

which issued, &c., which was adopted.

amended Constitution. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Faulkner, to amend section 9 of article II, by abolishing the property qualification for membership of the House of Com-

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amendment. Mr. King moved to amend the 6th section, by requiring 100 acres of land, or a freehold of the value of \$300, as a qualification for the Commong. Messrs. Settle, Smith, of Wilkes, and Grissom

the property qualification. Messrs. Eaton and Caldwell favored its reten-

Mr. Baker moved to amend the amendment by requiring a residence of five years in the State and taxable property of the value of \$500 as the quali-The question recurring on Mr. King's amend-

ment, it was adopted, yeas 49, nays 48. The question recurring on Mr. Faulkner's amendment to abolish the property qualification, was rejected, ayes 48, nays 50. Mr. Baines moved to amend by requiring members of the House of Commons to have attained jected.

the age of 25 years. Not agreed to. Mr. Baker moved to amend by requiring five follows: year's residence immediately preceding election to the House of Commons. Not agreed to.

serting after the property qualification the words "and shall have annually paid the taxes thereon."

Not agreed to "Mr. Moore of Web." Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend by in-Not agreed to.

The section, as amended, was then adopted. The Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky
Point, in this county, held their last monthly
meeting on Saturday last, at the residence of Mr.

Joel Hines. Members attend with much regularity, and manifest much interest in the object of the
site allowed the working on the iron safe in the county of the working on the sale level, as well as the level of the surmer of color.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite; the article was mended by the addition of a section providing that does not the said selected for the Chapel; gathered the working on the amendment, it was rejected, yeas 36, nays 61.

Mr. Conigland offered the following amend:

M

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN A PARTY OF WHITE MEN AND NEGROES.—Passengers by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, yesterday, bring rumors of a diffior railroad shall be entitled to a seat in the Gencontracted before the 1st day of May, 1865. Provided,

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866. Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution that the sessions of the Convention commence at 8 o'clock A. M., that a recess be taken at 2 o'clock, P. M. and the Convention reassemble at 4 o'clock, P. | bank notes or certificates of deposit, at the time M., the resolution to go into effect immediately. of trial-as against the Banks. Rejected. This resolution was adopted under a suspension

An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington reading, as follows: Railroad Bridge Company passed its several rea-

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported an ordinance authorizing the County Courts to borrow money in certain cases. Ordered

to be printed. The Convention proceeded to consider the ordi nance to limit the action of the Railroad Compa-

nies, on its second reading. Mr. Settle addressed the Convention in support of the ordinance. He adverted to the unjust monopolies created by contracts between the railroads and Express Companies—the exorbitant rates Ellis, Gahagan, Harris of Guilford, Dickey, Donnell, Eaton, Ellis, Gahagan, Harris of Guilford, Henry, King, Lash, charged by the latter for the transportation of McIvor, McLaughlin, Moore of Wake, Spencer of Mont-Express freights under these exclusive, oppressive gomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Walkup, Win

The ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by a provision subjecting it to modification or repeal by the Legislature. Mr. Ward advocated the measure, and charac

terized the existing Express monopolies as violations of the railroad charter, and gross impositions yeas 45, nays 42. Messrs, Boyden, Moore, of Wake, and Caldwell of Burke, opposed the ordinance and defended

the action of the railroads. Messrs. Conigland and McIvor also opposed the ordinance, and on motion of the latter it was laid on the table, ayes 48, nays 47.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION. The Convention proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Settle, to sec. 4, art. V. that no person hold- vide Revenue for the year eighteen hundred and sixty. ing office in any Bank or Railroad shall be entitled five." to a seat in the General Assembly, Mr. Bynum ofmatter is. If the Convention has postponed, or fered a substitute therefor, excluding from seats shall postpone our State elections from August to in the General Assembly salaried officers of such corporations in which the State holds stock. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend the

substitute by adding a provision excluding Stockholders in such corporations who hold stock to the value of \$1,000.

These amendments were consecutively rejec-

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered, as an additional sec. to art. 2, a digest of the ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created. (Orraising revenue be read in each House of the General Assembly, on three several days, the yeas and nays to be had on each reading, the vote of a majority of all the members of each House being essential to their passage.)

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to amend by providing that it shall not apply to appropriations for works of internal improvement heretofore chartered, and in process of construction. Rejected

-yeas 25; nays 63. Mr. Furches moved to amend the amendment by substituting therefor the ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created, in the words in which it passed its second reading.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, message was received from his Excellency, Governor Worth, relative to the destitution existing in certain Western counties, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Convention took recess until 4 o'clock P.

AFTERNOON SESSION. AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention resumed the unfinished busi-The amendment offered by Mr. Furches, (sub

stituting the original ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created for the digest of the same reported by the committee on Constitutional amendments,) was adopted. Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to amend the

amendment by adding the following proviso Provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as releasing the State from obligations incurred by the acts of 1854 and 55; 1858 and 59; 1860 and 61, and as preventing the Legislature from carrying into effect the provisions of said acts, in building the Western North Carolina railroad." Rejected.

The amendment as amended was then adopt-

Mr. Faulkner moved to amend the VII article by inserting the provisions of the Homestead or-Not agreed to.

lows: the residue of the article having been strick-

Sec. 33. No Convention of the people shall be

called otherwise than by the General Assembly, resulting from the war, the abolition of slavery, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of &c., to be set off against debts contracted prior to all the members of each House of the General 1st of May, 1865, the State to assume the residue Assembly. No part of the Constitution of the of individual indebtedness, and to issue treasuy State shall be amended, unless by Convention, the notes to the aggreate amount of such debts. as a delegates whereof shall consist of the same number as members of the House of Commons and be Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend the chosen by the qualified votes for members of such

The Constitution having thus passed its second reading, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock, A. M.

ORDINANCES.

Mr. Grissom moved to reconsider the vote by GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, which the ordinance for exchanging the stocks of passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, this

motion was laid on the table. An ordinance to divorce Mrs. Jane F. Havens from Thomas J. Havens was taken up, on motion to forwarding Merchandize, &c. of Mr. Faircloth

Mr. Gilliam addressed the Convention, opposing Mr. Faircloth replied, urging its passage. On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the yeas and nave

Western North Carolina Railroad Company to borrow money, on the faith and credit of the State.

passed its second reading.
On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, the ordinance in relation to State amnesty was made the special order for 4 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow, The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1866. Mr. Burgin presented a memorial from certain citizens of Buncombe, and other counties West of the Blue Ridge, in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Sloan introduced an ordinance in relation

to the safe-keeping and publication of the Ordinances of the Convention. Referred to a select committee.

STAY LAW.

The Convention proceeded to consider the special order, being the ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading which are now recommended by the highest medical autherein, commonly known as the Stay Law. Mr. Baker offered a homstead ordinance as a substitute for the one under consideration. Re-

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to amend as

Be it further ordained, That while this ordinance remains in force and effect it shall not be lawful for any one

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "nor make a mortgage or deed of trust favoring one creditor over another." Not agreed to.

however, that this section shall not be construed to defeat deed, mortgage, or other conveyance. Rejected.

any bill which may have been acquired under any such Mr. Boyden moved to amend by inserting a proviso that defendants offering offsetts shall only be allowed the current market value in specie of

Sundry other amendments were discussed and rejected, and the ordinance finally passed its 3d

Aves .- Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Baines, Berry Bingham, Brickell, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke Conigland, Cowper, Dick, Faulkner, Ferebee, Foy, Gar land, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Hodge, Howard, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyner, Logan, Love of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, McCauley, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGehee, McRae, Moore of Chatham, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Rush, Sloan, Smith of Anson, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Hyde, Swan, Ward, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Wright.—64. NAYS .- Messrs. Bagley, Baker, Barrow, Boyden, Bryan,

An ordinance extending the time for settlement of the public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State passed its third reading. An ordinance divorcing Mrs. Jane F. Havens from Thos. J. Havens passed its third reading

The Convention then took a recess until o'clock, P. M.

An Ordinance

In relation to the Act of General Assembly, entitled Section 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolida, in Convention assembled, hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue," imposing taxes on purchases, sales and receipts, shall not be construed to extend to those purchases, sales or receipts on which taxes have actually been paid, under the ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance to pro-

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained. That where specific taxes have been imposed for license to use any article or carry on any business for the year preceding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one-half thereof shall only be payable in those cases where taxes were actually paid under said ordinance for the same li

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That retailers of spirit uous liquors, who paid the tax prescribed in section eleven of said ordinance, shall be entitled to retail for the year for which their license was granted, without further tax to the State for such retailing. Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That the provisions of section thirty-two of Schedule B, of said act of Assembly

shall only extend to the license for distilling spirituou Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That in all cases where taxes are payable to the Sheriff or Collector, without the subject from which they are derived being listed, such Sheriff or Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such taxes, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to administer an oath to the person liable to pay

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from its ratification. [Ratified the 12th day of June, A. D., 1866.] EDWIN G. READE, President.

Oxford Law School COMMENCES MONDAY, 16th July, 1866.

For particulars, address as above.

Tuition \$50 per Term of 20 weeks. Board \$4 25 per week. Located at Oxford, N. C. Col. EDWARD CANTWELL, L.L. B., graduate of the Law School at Car bridge, Mass., and (formerly one of the Military Judges of the Confederate States) Instructor. Thorough training given at this School for the Bar of for Mercantile life. The Lectures will embrace Principles and Practice of Law, Book Keeping, Conveyancing and Commercial Jurisprudence. Text Books supplied at cost. French and German languages extra.

Notice.

212-18t-18-St

LL PERSONS indebted to the estate of O. L. Fillyaw. deceased, either by note or account made for Furni ture, are requested to call and settle the same with Mr. J. D. Love, at his Book Store, No. 22 Market street, who is hereby authorized to receipt in settlement.

JULIA G. FILLYAW, Ex'x.

Business Notice.

JAS. B. HUGGINS respectfully announces to his friends that he is again in business in Wilmington, with his father, L. B. HUGGINS, in the GROCERY and GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, at their old Stand, Southeast corner of Market and Second streets (54 and 50 Market street), where they will be pleased to see all who may favor them with a call. The business will be conducted under the name and style of HUGGINS & CO. June 3-211-d&wtf

North Carolina Agricultural House

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22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN. WATER STREET, WILMINGTON. Article VIII was amended and adopted as fol- T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY

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PLANTATION BITTERS. thorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy

gentle stimulant is required. They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.

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